

**LAW,
ORDER
AND
JUSTICE**

Pradesh in the Alipuram Borstal School at Bellary. The cost of maintenance of these lads was recovered as usual from the respective Governments.

72. At the beginning of the year there were 365 inmates, 169 were newly admitted and 187 were discharged from all causes leaving a balance of 347 inmates in both the schools at the end of the year.

73. One hundred and ten lads were sentenced for detention by Magistrate, three were admitted on transfer, 13 returned from parole, and no lad was transferred under Section 11 of the Borstal School Act.

Age.

74. The number of inmates under 18 years of age was 39 and 74 under 21 years.

75. Out of 113 inmates received, 69 were literate and 44 were illiterate.

76. Out of 113 inmates admitted to the Schools 20 were sentenced to be detained for 2 years, 73 for 3 years, 9 for 4 years and 11 for 5 years.

Articles sold.

77. The total value of articles manufactured in the industries of the Schools was Rs. 11,154-35 and a sum of Rs. 25,414-17 was realised by the sale of manufactured articles. The net profit earned during the year was Rs. 4,924-78.

Finance.

78. A total expenditure of Rs. 2,16,831 was incurred for maintaining the inmates during the year.

General.

79. Literary classes were conducted for about two and half hours daily in the morning. Physical exercises and drill were given regularly every day. The school band was managed by the inmates themselves and the band set was also hired out.

80. The school Canteen at Dharwar was run for the benefit of the boys.

81. The health, discipline and conduct of the inmates were good in both the Borstal Schools.

82. The lads were given every opportunity to learn any trade in which they had aptitude.

(iv) Probation and Aftercare Services.

83. A uniform Children's Act to replace the existing four Children's Acts was under the consideration of the Government during the year.

84. Five new Remand Homes were opened at Shimoga, Hassan, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bagalkot during the year, in addition to the 12 Remand Homes already existing. Out of 1,269 children, 1,124 boys and 145 girls were given protection under provisions of the Children's Act, 796 Children (692 boys and 104 girls) were brought before the Juvenile Courts under the protective and preventive provisions of the Act while 473 children (440 boys and 33 girls) were brought as offenders. Three hundred and thirty-nine children were committed to Certified Schools and Fit Person Institutions for institutional treatment, while 139 children were released on probation for good conduct.

85. *Certified Schools*.—Out of 5 Certified Schools functioning, the Certified School at Mysore was meant for girls while the certified School at Hubli was for both boys and girls. Consequent on the transfer of Andhra Children to Andhra State, the strength in the Junior Certified School, Bellary, was reduced.

86. *Probation of Offenders Act*.—The Act applies to those persons who are offenders and who are above 16 years of age and who by reason of their home conditions, character and antecedents are fit to be given a chance to show improvement on probation and under supervision.

87. The Aftercare Hostels at Belgaum and Hubli were abolished consequent on the establishment of a State Home and District Shelter for men and boys at Hubli and Belgaum respectively.

88. *Work under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act*.—The number of Settlers interned in the Industrial and Agricultural Settlement, Bijapur, during the year was 20 (16). Most of the Settlers belonged to Bombay State.

89. The Settlers in the Industrial and Agricultural Settlement, Bijapur, were being provided with occupations in weaving, tailoring and leather works and agriculture on payment of wages.

90. The Mysore Habitual Offenders Restriction Bill was under the consideration of the Government during the year.

91. *Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956*.—All the District Superintendents of

**LAW,
ORDER
AND
JUSTICE**

Police have been appointed as Special Officers and all First Class Magistrates are empowered to exercise jurisdiction under the Act.

92. In addition to the two State Homes at Bellary and Mysore and three Reception Centres at Bangalore, Mangalore and Bijapur, one more State Home at Gulbarga and two more Reception Centres at Kumta and Shimoga for women and girls were established during the year.

93. All the institutions were being used as "Protective Homes" for the purposes of the Act. The number of cases brought under the different provisions of the Act was 175 (86 women and 89 girls) during the year. Only three cases were committed to the Protective Homes while the other cases were disposed of by fine or acquittal, etc.

94. *Welfare Services in Prisons.*—Liaison Officers were appointed at the places where the Central Prisons were located so that they could interview the prisoners to be released with a view to helping them to rehabilitate themselves in life. Two Liaison Officers were appointed at Bangalore and Bellary during the year. Employment was found for five prisoners of which one was female. Five prisoners who were homeless were admitted in the District Shelters for providing after care facilities.

95. *Work under the Social and Moral Hygiene and Aftercare programmes.*—The work under this Scheme involves giving of protection and shelter to voluntary cases of women in distress, deserted wives, unmarried mothers etc. and to provide them with training and employment facilities for their ultimate rehabilitation. The institutions meant for men and boys worked for providing aftercare facilities to the discharged inmates from correctional and non-correctional institutions, who are homeless and have no relatives to go back. The three State Homes and five Reception Centres for giving protection and institutional treatment to the voluntary cases of women of the categories stated above, were also used as Protective Homes under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. Out of 74 women and girls who sought voluntary admission, 35 were discharged after rehabilitation by way of employment, marriages etc.

96. The State Home for men and boys at Hubli was being used for providing long term institutional treatment to the discharged inmates of correctional and non-correctional institutions while the District shelters at Belgaum, Mysore and Raichur were used as short-stay Homes where the inmates were given temporary shelter for a period of one year.

(v) Civil Justice.

97. *High Court.*—The jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

98. On the last day of the year ten Judges were working in the High Court.

99. The summary of Judicial work on the civil side done by the High Court was:—

Class of Cases	Year	Opening Balance	Filed (including retiled)	Total for disposal	Disposed of	Pending
Regular Appeals ...	1958-59	1,428	278	1,706	196	1,510
	1959-60	1,510	228	1,738	80	1,411
Second Appeals ...	1958-59	3,134	98	4,072	1,116	2,905
	1959-60	2,905	979	3,885	1,018	2,867
Miscellaneous Appeals	1958-59	26	279	575	146	410
	1959-60	430	205	635	270	865
Letters Patent	1958-59	4	1	5	4	1
Appeals	1959-60	1	2	3	1	2
Writ Appeals ...	1958-59	...	...	...	...	...
	1959-60	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Revision	1958-59	1,543	1,308	2,851	1,525	1,326
Petitions.	1959-60	1,326	1,261	2,587	1,339	1,248
Civil Petitions ...	1958-59	495	552	1,017	402	615
	1959-60	615	512	1,167	570	587
Writ Petitions ...	1958-59	405	750	1,155	615	540
	1959-60	540	1,195	1,735	1,025	710
Civil Referred Cases	1958-59	9	12	21	8	14
	1959-60	18	14	32	18	19
Income-Tax Referred	1958-59	12	6	18	3	15
Cases.	1959-60	15	19	34	14	20
	1958-59	7,826	4,124	11,950	4,059	7,891
	1959-60	7,891	4,410	11,801	4,562	7,249

100. The average duration of 302 regular appeals disposed of during the year was 1,287.2 (1,112.0) days.

101. The average duration of 1,018 appeals disposed of was 791.0 (541.7) days.

102. The total institutions during the year was much more than in the previous year, viz., 4,410 (4,124). There was considerable increase in the institutions of writ

Total
Institutions.